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The National Forests belong to the people. Don't  
spit or throw trash about. This map shows you  
the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.  
The Sequoia National Forest. This map shows you  
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LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN

DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

Thousands of others.

Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to  
counties. The number needed for the development of the  
National Forest. They also would increase amounts  
of valuable timber.

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds  
of the nation. They also would increase amounts  
of valuable timber.

## NATIONAL FOREST

## SEQUOIA

MAP

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## REMEMBER

## TO THE PUBLIC.

This map is issued as a guide to tourists and campers  
who desire to make use of the Sequoia National Forest  
for recreation purposes.

As public recreation grounds the Forest has a wealth  
of attractions. The members of the Forest force are  
employed by the Government to protect the vast re-  
sources within the Forest boundaries, but there are  
many ways in which the public can assist in adding to  
the attractiveness of the Forest and assisting in the pres-  
ervation of its resources. It does not take a practiced  
eye to see the damage caused by past fires. Much of  
this damage was caused through carelessness with camp  
fires. There is but one safe rule to follow when leaving  
a camp fire, and that is to be absolutely sure it  
is completely out. A few moments work may save  
thousands of dollars worth of public property. Every  
person who goes to the mountains can follow the simple  
rules which are posted along the trails. Help us by  
observing the rules and preserving them from mutila-  
tion for the next comers' information and convenience.

Camp grounds should be kept clean, and cans and  
garbage should be buried. You are welcome to use  
all the wood you need for camp fires, to fish in the  
streams and lakes, and hunt in the mountains—in ac-  
cordance with the game laws of California.

Do not hesitate to ask the Forest officers for informa-  
tion concerning roads, trails, and camping places; they  
are ready and willing to help you in every possible way  
to make your trip a pleasant one. In order to make it  
easy for you to recognize a Forest officer, all officers in  
the district wear a distinctive olive-green uniform. Tell  
the ranger where you expect to camp, or your route of  
travel, and in case of sickness or accident he can help  
others to find you.

## MAKE YOUR CAMP PERMANENT.

You can rent camp sites at nominal rates—and leases  
may be secured to run for as long as 30 years. Any  
ranger can make an examination of the area you want  
and take your application. The permit is in effect a  
contract in which the permittee is required to follow  
simple rules of camp sanitation and cleanliness. Tim-  
ber for improvements is often granted free of charge.

For the more common uses the prices range as follows:

Cabins, \$5 to \$10 per year.

Residences, \$5 to \$50 per year.

Resorts, \$10 to \$200 per year.

Camp sites, \$5 to \$10 per year.

The price depends upon the locality and the desirability  
of the site. For further information address the  
Forest Supervisor, Hot Springs, California; or ask any  
Forest ranger.

The headquarters of the Sequoia National Forest are  
at Hot Springs, Tulare County, California. The district

rangers are at: Glennville, Hot Springs, Springville,  
Hammond (Mineral King in summer), Badger, Dunlap  
(Home in summer), Lone Pine, Isabella, Havilah, and  
Lorraine.

The Sequoia Forest is the second largest National  
Forest in the United States, and contains many points  
of scenic interest. The Kings and the Kern River can-  
yons rival the Yosemite. The Great Western Divide,  
which traverses the Forest from north to south, yields  
a wealth of wonderful mountain scenery, lakes, and  
meadows. Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in  
the United States, 14,502 feet in elevation, is climbed  
by hundreds every summer. There are innumerable  
beautiful mountain lakes, streams, and high peaks.  
There are 47 separate groves of Big Trees (Sequoia  
Washingtoniana), the largest trees in the world, within  
the boundaries of the Sequoia Forest.

There are numerous routes of travel to the back coun-  
try. The most commonly used are:

## To Kern River and Back Country:

1. Via Hot Springs and Summit trail.
2. Via Isabella and up Kern River Canyon.
3. Via Springville, Camp Nelson, Hossack Meadow, etc.
4. Via Hammond, Mineral King, Farewell Gap, etc.

## To Kings River and Back Country:

1. Via Lemonee, Three Rivers, Sequoia National Park. (State road as far as Giant Forest).
2. Via Millwood and Hume, Boulder Creek, Horse Corral Meadows, etc.

## To High Meadow Country East of Kern River and Mount Whitney:

## To High Meadow Country East of Kern River and Mount Whitney:

1. Isabella and Summit trail.
2. By various Kern River routes.
3. By Lone Pine.

Fishing is excellent in both Kings and Kern Rivers.

Golden Trout Creek, the upper part of the South Fork  
of Kern River, and Whitney Creek are all stocked with  
golden trout. Nearly all the alpine lakes afford excel-  
lent fishing. The country east of Kern River along the  
Summit trail abounds in excellent meadows, the finest  
to be found anywhere. All of the main routes of  
travel are well supplied with horse feed.

For the convenience of the traveling public, tourist pastures are  
maintained along the most important routes of travel.  
Among those on the east side of the Kern River are  
Casa Viejo Meadow, Monache Meadow, Indian Head,  
Templeton Meadow, Tunnel, Big Whitney, and Junction  
Meadow. Among those on the west side of Kern River  
are: Bone Meadow, Trout Meadow, Willow Meadow,  
Long Meadow, Quinns Horse Camp, Evans Flat, Burton  
Meadow, Cliff Creek, and Funston Meadow. Areas  
for the exclusive use of tourists are located at Lloyd  
Meadows, Kern Flat, Paradise Valley, and Ru Lake.

A favorite route of travel is via Sequoia National  
Park to Kings River Canyon and tributaries of the  
South Fork of Kings River. An excellent road from  
Three Rivers to Giant Forest makes an easy traveling  
route. From Giant Forest there is a good, well-marked

trail via J. O. Pass, Rowell, Corral, and Summit  
Meadows to the South Fork of Kings River and thence  
to Bulbs Creek, East Lake, Mount Brewer, and many  
other points of scenic interest. A new trail known as  
the Muir Trail will be constructed in the near future  
from Mount Whitney to the Yosemite.

A good wagon and automobile road now renders  
Kings easy of access, and from this point a good  
trail will be found via Burton Meadow, Boulder Creek,  
Horse Corral Meadow, and the South Fork of Kings  
River; or via Rowell Meadow, J. O. Pass, Sequoia  
Park and on to Kern River Canyon.

All travel on the east side of Kern River must be  
with pack outfits. The trails are good, well marked,  
and with no serious difficulties to hinder man or beast.  
Pack mules have carried material for a Smithsonian  
Institute observatory to the extreme summit of Mount  
Whitney, which presents no difficulties to the average  
climber.

Around the Greenhorn Mountains are excellent camp-  
ing places which are accessible by road and trail to those  
not caring to penetrate the back country. The same is  
true of Piute and other points in the southern part of  
the Forest.

## SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is  
out. Break it in two before you throw it  
away.

2. TOBACCO.—Throw pipe ashes and  
cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of  
the road and stamp or pinch out the fire  
before leaving them. Don't throw them  
into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. MAKING CAMP.—Build a small camp  
fire. Build it in the open, not against a  
tree or log or near brush. Scrape away  
the trash from all around it.

4. LEAVING CAMP.—Never leave a  
camp fire, even for a short time, without  
quenching it with water and earth.

5. BONFIRES.—Never build bonfires in  
windy weather or where there is the  
slightest danger of their escaping from  
control. Don't make them larger than  
you need.

6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire,  
try to put it out. If you can't, get word  
of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or  
State fire warden at once. Keep in touch  
with the rangers.

